VIGOROUS SENATE SPEECH AGAINST NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

MARITIME COMPANY ATTACKED

CHARACTERIZED AS A FRAUD AND DECLARED TO BE BANKRUPT.

Mr. Turple Declares That the Chief Object of the Maritime Company Is to Bleed the Government -Enters a Plea for

Delay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-To-day's session of the senate was largely consumed in discussion of the Nicaragua canal bill. Mr Turple made the principal speech in opposition to the bill, attacking it on the ground that it is in the interest of the Maritime Canal Company, which he characterized as a fraud and bankrupt. He moved a postponement of the matter until after the holi day recess. Mr. Morgan defended the bill and the Maritime company, and opposed the motion to postpone. Messrs, Berry and Rawlins both offered amendments materially affecting the bill.

Previous to the proceedings upon the canal bill, Mr. Morrill made an address in support of the bill authorizing the purchase of a site for a supreme court building, and this and several other bills were

Mr. Berry's proposed amendment to the canal bill provides for the direct appropriation of money for the construction of the canal, and limiting the cost to \$115,000,000 The amendment provides for the construc-tion of the canal by the Maritime Canal Company, and gives the government a lieu upon the property to be foreclosed under circumstances fully enumerated. Mr. Berry stated the object of the amendment to be to eliminate the bond feature of the bill Another was to deprive the Maritime Canal Company of any shares of the stock as in the present bill, leaving the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica the only stock-

Mr. Rawlins' amendment provides tha the act shall not go into effect until the United States shall secure by treaty the right to fertify and garrison the canal, to send armed vessels and munitions of var through it in time of war, and to close it against any nation with which the United States may be at war.

Mr. Turpie, in addressing the senate up in the canal bill, said that no one could excel bim in zeal in advocating the isthmian canal, but while he saw the wast advantages of the proposed waterway, he also was fully aware of the difficulties in the way of putting the plan for a canal into execution. While not opposed to the ca-nal as such, he was opposed to the scheme of the Maritime Canal Company and he denounced that company as the most venomous and effective opponent of a real canal enterprise. He did not believe it possible for that company, with its bad odor, to construct the canul, and he held that the Maritime company should get out of the way of the genuine canal enter-

He developed this line of attack at length, denouncing it as a scheme of con-fiscation, the object of the Maritime company being, he declared, not to cut a canal, but to "cut a channel of communication at the least possible cost, between the treasury of the United States and the empty coffers of that beggarly corpora-

Mr. Turple renewed his plea for a post ponement of the question until the Nicaragua canal commission should report. He said he had favored the appointment of this commission, because he knew that no commission could report in favor of the Maritime company, as he did not believe the present commission had. Information was wanted on the three points of feasibility, time and expense and the senate had a right to this information before act-

Mr. Turple closed for the day with a motion for postponement of further consideration of the bill until January 10, by which time the report of the commission would be received.

Mr. Morgan antagonized the motion pleading for the continuation of the debate, saying there were many points connected with the enterprise upon which light could not possibly be thrown by the Walker

He denied that the Maritime company had ever applied to the United States for assistance, but, on the other hand, the application had been made to them because they owned the only concession. He de-clared, in answer to a suggestion from Mr. Turple, that it would never be possible to get an agreement binding the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, because of Costa Rica's suspicion of Nica-Costa Rica knew perfectly well that Nicaragua was desirous of nothing so much as the downfall of Costa Rica. He spoke of Costa Rica's "bargain counter" in the matter of granting concessions, and when Mr. Turple interrupted him with the statement that this was not an expression of amity toward Nicaragua, he retorted that Mr. Turple was growing sentimental on the subject. He declared that Mr. Grace's purpose in getting a new contract was not to build a canal, but to own it to hold up the government. He denounced this concession as a "rascally contract." Mr. Grace had called on him twice in one day without being invited and had urged the abandonment of government aid. In reply to a question from him, Mr. Grace had said he expected to get his means to build the canal from London. This fact showed where we were drifting, and was there a senator who would be willing to

SENT FREE TO MEN

The State Medical Institute Discovers a Remarkable Remedy for Lost Vigor.

ARE SENDING FREE A TRIAL PACK-AGE TO ALL WHO WRITE.

Free samples of a most remarkable remedy are being distributed by the State Medical Institute, Fort Wayne, Ind. It cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a some treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of purts, can how cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 173 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be one of their free trial packages, will be from youthful folly, premature loss of Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be on pued with. The Institute is desirous of one of their free trial packages, will be computed with. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of saxual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully scaled in a plain pschage, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE. District Appropriation Bill and Sea-

men's Bill Passed-Two Impor-

tant Resolutions. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The house today passed the District of Columbia appro-priation bill without a single amendment The bill capries \$6,359,859, which is \$176,600 less than was carried by the last bill and

less than was carried by the last bill and \$2.51,857 less than the estimates. The house also passed the senate bill which was under consideration yesterday to amend the laws relating to seamen. All the amendments were rejected.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Democrat, of Virginia, a resolution was adopted calling upon the secretary of war for information as to what towns in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines are required to be garrisoned, how many troops will be necessary for that purpose and how many soldiers will be needed for the United States proper. Another resolution was adopted calling upon the secretary of state for information as to the alleged outrages upon Bishop Earl Cranston at Peking, China, in September last, and as to what if any, step had been taken to secure suitable redress.

UNCLE SAM CALLS A HALT. President Checks Plan of Autonomis Government to Dispose of Cu-

ban Concessions. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-From information received here, it appears that the autonomist government of Cuba, established about one year ago, is making a strenuous effort to dispose of a number of valuable franchises and concessions before the advent of the military government of the United States. These include the right to construct and operate the Central railroad line of the island, including eleven branches, and also a network of electric

tramways for Havana.

The authorities first secured an agree ment with General Wade at Havana by which Spanish sovereignty over the island was to cease and formal occupation by the army of the United States begin on January 1, 1899. Advertisements were subsequently prepared and inserted in a Havana quently prepared and inserted in a ravana newspaper asking for hids for these concessions and franchises, to be opened and persumably the award made on December 2, two days before the government is formally turned over to the United States. The president, however, has pur a quietus on the enterprise of the Spaniards, by issuing instructions to General Wade, chairman of the evacuation commission at Havana, immediately to inform the officials of the Spanish autonomist government that of the Spanish autonomist government that the United States strongly disapproves of the proposed disposition of the concessions and franchises and to ask that all negotia-

and franchises and to ask that all negotiations be discontinued.

If this bint is not sufficient, General
Wade's instructions will be sufficient to
meet every contingency. He is ordered to
put a stop to these proceedings without
any limitations on his authority in the
provinces. If necessary, there is no doubt
that the principals in the scheme would
be promptly arrested and imprisoned. According to the terms of the advertisement
in the case of the Central railroad, the
concession is to run ninety-nine years and concession is to run ninety-nine years and under it, "the government." It is stipulated, "will nid the concessionaire by guaranteeing an annual interest of 4 per cent on the capital invested in the lines mentioned, besides all advantages granted to railroad companies under the laws of 1871 and 1880." The roads are also "granted exemption The roads are also "granted exemption from import duties on material necessary for the construction and operation of the lines," and "also free cession of such lands belonging to the state, or to towns as may necessary in the construction and oper-on of the lines."

ation of the lines."

"The maximum capital upon which the 4 per cent interest is to be paid and which serves as a basis in letting the contract, is fixed at 24,000,485 pesos."

Bidders were required to deposit before hidding, the sum of 200,000 pesos in gold in the Spanish bank in Cuba and a further sum of 1,000,000 pesos in gold as a guaranty. "The treasury of the island of Cuba," it is declared, "will pay in gold to the concessionaire, every three months, the amounts due on the sections of line in cessionaire, every three months, the amounts due on the sections of line in operation at the rate of interest guaranteed."

MONUMENT TO LAFAYETTE. Commission Notified of Acceptance by

France and Granting of a

Valuable Site. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13,-The Lafayette the matter of the erection of a monument

to General Lafayette in Paris in 1900, me here to-day. The report of the treasurer showed that approximately \$50,000 already had been raised toward defraying the cost of the monument, principally from dime donations by children of the public schools, which fully met the expectations of the commission and assures the success of the enterprise.

terprise.

A cablegram was received from Parls stating in substance that the French government accepts the Lafavette monument with gratitude and that it grants a site on the government grounds. Parls, opposite the principal entrance to the Louvre gallery, and in the rear of the Gambetta monument. The position is said to be highly indorsed by the minister of fine arts, and Cambon place will be called Lafayette square.

KANSAS NATIONAL GUARD.

Twenty-four Companies Are to Be Organized and Mustered In Before January 1.

TOPEKA, Dec. 12.-(Special.) Adjutant General Allen to-day notified the people of thirty Kansas towns that twenty-four companies of militia will be organized immediately, and asked them to send the claims

BAD BLAZE AT COFFEYVILLE. Property and Merchandise of the Value of \$25,000 Destroyed-Most-

ly Covered by Insurance.

COPFEYVILLE, KAS., Dec. 13.—(Special.) The dry goods store of William Conden & Co., in the S. B. Hickman building, burned last evening. The stock, valued at \$15,000 and insured for \$9,000, was destroyed. The loss on the building was \$3,500, and insurance, \$2,500. J. W. Hunter's photograph gallery was damaged to the extent of \$300. There was no insurance. Reid Bros.' general store was partially destroyed entailing a loss of \$5,000, which is covered by insurance. The Leader dry goods store was damaged to the extent of \$5,000. It was fully insured. The fire started in Condon's display window. burned last evening. The stock, valued at

KANSAS MAYORS ASSEMBLE.

Officials of First Class Cities to Meet in Annual Session at Fort

Scott. FORT SCOTT, Dec. 13,-(Special.) The members of the Kansus Municipal Associa-tion, composed of the officers of first class cities in the state, are coming in class cities in the state, are coming in rapidly to-night to attend their annual meeting. Kansas City and Wichita have the largest delegations, with fifteen mem-bers each. From information obtained from officers now here, it is believed that he association will recommend to the new Kansus legislature the passage of certain awar radically affecting the government of cities of the first class.

TO BE A NATIONAL BANK.

Wichita Bank of Commerce Increases Its Capital From \$50,000

to \$100,000. WICHITA, KAS., Dec. 13.-(Special.) The Bank of Commerce, of this city, to-day voted to nationalize the institution and ncrease the capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000, Charles S. Gieed, of Topeka, who is a stockholder, attended the meeting and will probably be one of the directors, A. C. Jobes, the president, is one of the recognized authorities on banking in this state. He is also a director of the Santa Fe railway.

way. Mrs. Lizzie H. Lamoreaux and William Lamoreaux, both of Rosebud reservation, Neb., have been appointed seamstress and industrial teacher, respectively, at Nemis-kay

SPURIOUS LIQUORS

INGLY ON THE SUBJECT.

VISITED THE CITY RECENTLY

BUSINESS IS TO EXPOSE COUNTER-FEITS AND ADULTERATIONS.

Decoctions Are Sold Here That an Ordinary Dose Given to a Sick Child Would Cause Death-Legislation Powerless to Afford Remedy.

When Butler wrote the famous lines of Hudibras, "The pleasure is as great of being cheated as to cheat." It is probable that liquor was being "cut." "blended." "reduced" and "flavored," as well as being counterfeited and imitated in merry En-

When Shakespeare said, "Good wine needs no bush," it is manifested that the man who sought a drink of good fiquer found it no easy task, and when he found an honest Bealer in liquor, a "bush" waving from the door was not needed to hold his custom,

"For several years I have had charge of the legal interests of a number of foreign houses who are owners of valuable liquor trademarks. I have in the course of my duties directed the detection of trademark counterfeiters in a number of the Western states and have reluctantly formed the opinion that the great bulk of the fraud practiced can never be detected, and, if detected, cannot be punished. The saloonkeeper buys one bottle of a popular brand of liquor, and when the bartender opens up in the morning he must redli that bottle with anything of the same color and smell that is cheap. This operation is re-peated day after day until the label is worn off the bottle. This practice is one that greatly injures the reputation of the distiller. One well known distillery has a standing offer of \$10,000 for a non-refillable bottle. The inventor who can devise such a bottle would have no trouble in securing far more than that sum. A visit to the model rooms of the patent office or a reference to the Patent Office Gazette will show scores of patents covering the scheme of such a bottle, but they either will not stand the test or are so expensive to manefacture as to have no commercial value. Against this kind of fraud all the legisiation of congress affords no protection plan of bottling American whiskies in bond is excellent; yet a hottle, once stamped and labeled, can be, and is, refilled as readily and as often as any other.

of La Grande Chartreuse are the product of long years of toil and thought and honesty. How despicable, then, is the character of the man who deliberately counterfeits these liqueurs! Yet such counterfeits can be found in every town and city of over 100,000 inhabitants in the United States. Kansas City, at the time of my visit, was no exception to that rule. There was not a solitary popular brand of liquer, domestic or imported, of which a supply of counterfeit could not be secured.

a supply of counterfeit could not be secured.

"The worst feature, for the consumer, is the character of the compound sold by the counterfeiter. I have found in Missouri counterfeits of French brandy made of white spirits and cognac essence, with coloring matter, which, if an ordinary dose were given to a sick child, would kill it. The same is true of gins, cordists and whiskles. It is well understood by lawyers that pure food laws are only a form. Juries will not convict except in rare cases. Criminal prosecution is unavailing against the counterfeiter because his guilty knowledge must be shown, and he can seldom be caught in the act of bottling.

Legal Talent is Expensive.

Legal Talent Is Expensive.

frauds are not successful as a rule. The only courts that have consistently visited offenders with injunctions and money damages are the federal courts, and only a few of the largest houses can afford to employ the necessary legal ability and expend the means incidental to securing proper testimony and presenting cases properly to those courts.

"How to check these frauds on the public is a serious question. In conversation with Mr. John S. Morrin, president of the Morrin-Powers Mercantile Company, who has always taken a keen interest in the suppression of liquor counterfeiting, he said:

"You will enjoin these counterfeiters

Genuine Liquor in Kansas City.

"It may be proper to say that the trade of Kansas City is better supplied with or Kansas City is better supplied with genuine liquors than the far West or the Pacific coast. From Scattle to San Diego the legitimate dealers may be counted in a few seconds. The greatest health resort hotel in Southern California was, until stopped by legal proceedings, selling a counterfeit brandy to invalid guests at \$2.50 a bottle, just is cents more than the retail price of the genuine article in San Francisco. In Portland, Ore, the government has periodical seles of iquors seized in Alaska by the revenue officers, Before the rush to the Klondike became a matter of history, the revenue department brought down to Portland from Skaguay \$20,000 worth of liquors os seized in one carso. About one-half of this was counterfeit champagne, brandy and whisky.

The counterfeiting and adulteration of food and drink products have grown to enormous proportions in the United States, Germany, France and Great Britain are comparatively free from the evil. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that those countries have effective national legislation in restraint of this species of crime, while the United States has none, and never can have, except under the provision of the constitution empowering congress to regulate commerce among the states, and with foreign nations.

Fraud in Other Trades. genuine liquors than the far West or the

Fraud in Other Trades. "It is not generally known that the Dingley tariff law empowers the customs officers to refuse admission to the ports
of this country of goods made abroad,
but stamped with the names of American manufacturers. The form of fraud
which made this legislation necessary consisted principally of the stamping of cutlery and watches with the names of well
known American manufacturers. So that
the palming off of spurious goods is not
confined to food and drink products but
extends to jewelry and hardware.

"The offense grows more serious still in
connection with drugs and medicines.
The offense grows more serious still in
connection with drugs and medicines.
The offense grows more serious still in
connection with drugs and medicines.
The lajour trade is not peculiar, therefore, in this respect. Whenever any manufacturer of an article of common use or
general sate achieves a reputation, his
methods of producing, packing and advertising are sure to be copied by dishonest
compelitors. The safeguards of the public
are feerless exposures of such rascality
by the press, and the practice of buying
goods of every kind from merchanits who
are above suspicion."

J. L. HOPKINS.

wrongs that have contained the faults of antheat many of the scorts of his
misfortune were buried with him. Suffificet hat companies were larged to extenuate and lighten many of
the errors that he committed. Let us rewith the faults of men which, although
the palming off of spurious goods is not
confined to food and drink products. The
tent drugsgist must always be on his guard
against the wholesuler in this respect, and
a number that there are conditions connected
with the faults of men which, although
the palming off out
the faults of men which, although
the palming of out excuse, palliate at least
the motives that inspired the deeds. Human tribunals may not excuse, but ternal
institute were buried with his committed. Let us rewith faults of men which, although
the palming of out excuse and in the faults of men which, although
t "It is not generally known that the Ding-

JAMES L. HOPKINS. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Counterfeits Are Everywhere.

"The general public has no idea of the time and money and brains that the suc-cessful establishment of a brand of liquor or food product requires. Some of the English gins, Scotch whiskies and French cognacs represent the labor and skill of six generations or more. The liqueurs made by the Benedictine Society and the monks of La Grande Chartreuse are the product

"Societies for the suppression of such only courts that have consistently visited

said:
"You will enjoin these counterfeiters from imitating your goods; but I fear the same people will counterfeit other brands instead. The public will still be victimized by them. instead. The public will still be victimized by them.

"The only method that would be at all effective in affording relief would be to enact more stringent criminal laws. But that would not put an end to it. In nearly every case of sale of counterfeit bottled ilquor both buyer and seller are to blame. The seller wants to get rich too rapidly. The buyer wants something for nothing. The buyer is not willing to pay the dealer at living profit. He heggles about the price, and the dealer retallates by coming down on his price and palming off counterfeit goods.

"The whole question of imitation of liquors or food must be settled by the use of common sense by the public. The customer who buys anything from a house that has sold an adulterated product of any kind deserves to be swindled, and as a rule he is.

Morrin-Powers Mer. Co.,

Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY: 64 AMERICAN BANK BUILDING. ST. LOUIS: CHI DEMENIL BUILDING

Kansas City, Mo., 24th November 97.

Gentlemen:

I have heard it charged by persons whom I have been prosecuting for handling spurious bottled liquors, in Kansas City, that your company was instrumental in beginning the investigations which have led to the detection of the several counterfeiters of James Hennessy & Company's Cognac. In simple justice to your company, I wish to state that my action in this market was absolutely without your knowledge and was instituted by my clients in pursuance of their general policy of unearthing the counterfeiters of their product and fraudulent dealers in spurious goods, for the purpose of protecting the

The work was entirely under the supervision of Hon. Adolph L. Pincoffs, of New York, and in compliance with his directions purchases were made from every wholesale liquor house in Kansas City. Your house was no exception. Our inspectors purchased a large quantity of goods from you and found them all to be genuine. Since that time I have had the pleasure of introducing myself to you and in my humble judgment you are entitled to the fullest benefit of and protection in your own trade-mark, "If you get it from Morrin-Powers Mer. Co., it's straight."

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES L. HOPKINS.

We own more barrels of Straight Whiskies than all the combined liquor stocks in Kansas City.

Morrin-Powers Mig. Co.,

AGENTS FOR

O. F. C. Cigars and O. F. C: Whiskey.

OUR NAME ON THE LABEL INSURES PURITY.

bedded in the minds of its patrons that few, if any, of them would heed the whispered warnings of its weakness. Its fall was unsuspected and crushing in its force. Even after its doors were closed by the examiner and its president had rushed madly to his farm and inflicted the death penalty upon himself, many persons falled to comprehend the situation. In the excitement of the moment many blamed the government, while others poured their invectives upon the bank officials. Each depositor regretted he had not been given opportunity to withdraw his money in time to save his loss. Some reasoned that if the bank had not been closed and time had been given, all would have been well. It is now demonstrated that this was a mistaken lidea and that indulgence for even a short time would have made matters much worse. A few of the depositors might have been able to withdraw their funds, but this would only have incurred a deeper loss upon others. It is now feared that the bank's assets are wholly insufficient to meet its liabilities. Its substance seems to have gradually been fittered away. The fact is, the bank's assets are wholly insufficient to meet its liabilities. Its substance seems to have gradually been fittered away. The fact is, the bank should have been closed long before it was. It is proven beyond dispute that the action of the bank examiner is not only justifiable but of great benefit to its creditors. The task of a bank examiner is not only justifiable but of great benefit to its creditors. The task of a bank examiner is not only justifiable but of great benefit to its creditors. The task of a bank examiner is not only justifiable but of great benefit to its creditors. The task of a bank examiner is not only justifiable that of your pars that the foundation for the fact in one. The falsification of affairs through the substitution of worthess paper and the doctoring of the accounts is not always easily detected, as is shown by the fact that work of this kind had been going on for some time without discovery.

A DEFENSE OF C. S. CROSS.

II. C. Whitley Says the Elder Cross

Was Responsible for the Emporial Wreck.

To The Journal.

To The Journal.

To The Journal.

The collapse of the First National bank of Emporia, closely followed by the suicide of C. S. Cross, meents to the public at outching picture of the bitter condition that the directors and properties and another than the college of the state. Its management has appeared quite above suspicion. Confidence in its soundness had become so firmly imbedded in the minds of its patrons that few france of the most solid institutions of its limit of the state. Its management has appeared quite above suspicion. Confidence in its soundness had become so firmly imbedded in the minds of its patrons that few france of them would head the whispered warnings of its weakness. Its fall was unsuppected and crushing in its force. Even after its doors were closed by the examiner and its president had rushed madity to his farm and inflicted the death penalty upon the bank officials. Each depositor regretished had not been given opportunity to his farm and inflicted the death penalty upon the bank officials. Each depositor regretished had not been given opportunity on the hank officials. Each depositor regretished had not been given opportunity on the hank officials. Each depositor regretished had not been given opportunity on the hank officials. Each depositor regretished had not been given opportunity with law been well. It is now demonstrated that for even a short time would have been well. It is now demonstrated that for even a short time would have been well. It is now demonstrated that for even a short time would have made matters much worse. A few of the depositors might have been able to withdraw their funds, but this would only the bank officials. Each depositor regretished had not been given opportunity of the solution of the hanks and had not been closed of the control of the same would be the control of the same would have made matters much worse. A few for the depositors Why Not Spend Christmas and New

Year's at Home?

The Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets to any point on their line at a fare and a third for round trip, account of Christmas and New Year's holidays, on December 23, 24, 25, 20 and 31, 1898, and January 1, 1899. Students, upon presentation of children and including January 2, 1899. Students, upon presentation of 1839. Students, upon presentation of proper credentials can obtain tickets at the same rate, good to return until school reconvenes.
Full information can be secured by calling on or addressing J. Y. Calainan. General Agent. Ill Adams street, Chicago.

No Other-External Remedy, and Few Internal, Are Equal To a BENSON'S.



POROUS PLASTER

Invaluable in Kidney Disease. It seethes th Kidneys, stope fire dull noise, protects against and len endd. Try a Benson's. Price Sic. All Druggiets of m'17s, Sachury & Johnson, N. Y., if unobtainable

McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM

Is a preparation of the Drug by which its injurious effects are removed, while the valuable medicinal properties are retained. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne and anti-spasmodic powers of opium, but produces no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting no costiveness, no headache. In acute nervous disorders it is an invaluable remedy, and is recommended by the best physicians.

E. FERRETT, Agent, 372 Pearl St., New York.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE.

Missouri.

Authorized by, and unser the general direction of, Leslie E. Keeley, M. D., LL. D., in the administration of his Gold remedies for Alcohol, Drug and Tobacco addictions. We have an ideal institute building and location, situated at the extreme end of West Tenth street, overlooking the Union depot and the West bottoms, four blocks to the Coates House, and in walking distance to all places of business and amusement; one block of the car lines to any part of the city. Our correspondence is confidential, always in plain envelope. Write us for beautifully illustrated folder. REMEMBER THE NUMBER. 716 West Tenth street, Kansas City, W.

LIUGO BRECKLEIN'S Rialto Pharmacy,

91. Rialto Bidg., 9th and Grand Ava. Physicians' Prescriptions and Sick-Room Requisites Our Specialty......

We use only the best materials obtainable in our prescription department. Our system of triple checking in filling prescrip-tions practically renders mistakes impossible.



BUY THE CENUINE ... MANUFACTURED BY .. **EALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**

IF NOTE THE NAME.



FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, 2,000 TENTS Used a new days at G. A. E. reunions, etc., every size and shape from a 10x12 wall tent to a 125x 175 circus tent, including family compartment tents, refreshment tents, stable tents and preaching tents; sho 800 canvas cots and 230 gasoline lamps; guaran-teed in first-class consistion; 1,500 new bed blenkets; write for prices. Tel. 774.

C. J. BAKER

E. STINE & SON UNDERTAKERS, felephone 332

THE JOURNAL-10° PER WEEK

PORT ARTHUR ROUTE.

TO OMAHA.

BEST LINE TO

716 West Tenth Street, Kansas City. PITTSBURG, JOPLIN, FT. SMITH, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, HOT SPRINGS, NEW ORLEANS.

THEAP RATES SOUTH FIRST AND THIR)

H. C. ORR. Gen. Pass Agt. Ticket Office 106 West 9th. Depot, Second and Wyandotte Streets.

BIG FOUR ROUTE

AND CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY., "The Best Winter Route to the East."

Knickerbocker Special leaves St. Louis every day at 12, noon, with through sleeping and dining Arrive at Washington next afternoon at 3:45.
Arrive Bultimore 4:54 p. m.
Arrive Philadelphia 7:04 p. m.
Arrive New York 9:08 p. m.
Everything strictly first-class.
Vestibuled trains, steam heat, electric lights.
The finest scenery east of the Rockles.
Ten days' stopover at Washing-ton or Philadelphia on limited Cheap excursions to Virginia and Carolina points on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, one fare for the round trip with \$2.90 added, tickets good 21 days and to stop off.

Get your tickets "Via Big Four and C. & O."

E. B. POPZ.

Western Passenger Agent.
Ticket Offices Broadway and
Thestnut st., St. Louis, Mo. KEEP OUT OF THE COLD.

Hre You Going East?

If you are looking for a comfortable trip, surrounded by most delightful sornery, in going to New York, Palla-delphia, or sensitive points, you cannot do better than to take the LEHIGH VALLEY

from Beffale or Niagara Falls metword. The route in through a region of UNRIVALLED SCENERY luding historic valleys, mountain heights, rushing ers and placed lakes. This is the runte of the BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS
Letwern Enfals and New York, Philadelphiaheadmannet train in the serial,
All through day tealers carry dining cars serving

MEALS à la CARTE.

For Illustrated descriptive looks on this route, or information as to raise of face, ret., send your address, with four one in stamps, in Chan. S. Lee, Gen. Pass. Agent, New York.

TANSY PILLS Monthly requisitor and ever; never shend to for Woman Guard, Wileys Ned. (cs., Prpl. 129, Pillatela